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THE DAILY NEWS.
PUBLISHED BY THE
NEWS PUBLISHING CO.,
FAYETTEVILLE STREET,
Over Philo & Wayne Allcott's Store.
CASH-INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

THE DAILY NEWS will be delivered to subscribers at FIFTEEN CENTS per week, payable to the publisher, Philo & Wayne Allcott, \$3.00 for six months; \$2 for three months.

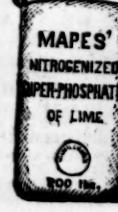
THE WEEKLY NEWS at \$2 per annum.

GUANO.

TWENTY-TWO YEARS OF

PRACTICAL SUCCESS!

M A P E S .



Nitrogenized Super Phosphate,
COMPOSED OF ANIMAL MATTER.

For quick and steady action and
permanence of improvement of the soil it has
no equal.

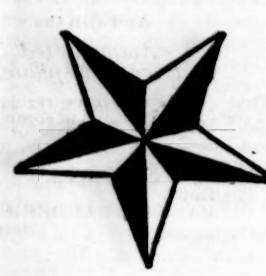
P R I C E S .

Cash \$3.50, November 1st \$3.75 per ton.

M A P E S .

A C I D P H O S P A T E
for compounding with cotton seed only
\$2.50 per ton. For sale by
A. C. SANDERS & CO.

T H E S T A R



A M M O N I A T E D

F E R T I L I Z E R

P H O S P A T E

Is by far the most popular Fertilizer ever
sold in the State, and is said to be the best
by our most successful farmers.

P R I C E S :

\$5.00 Cash, \$5.50 to \$7.50 November 1st.

We have been a few of the many testimonial
handers handed to us by our planters, who
have used it one and two years.

For sale by
A. C. SANDERS & CO.

Wake County, N. C., Dec. 31, 1874.

Messrs. A. C. Sanders & Co.:

Gents: Having used the Star Phosphate
as a Fertilizer, I used it, and it costs less
money; consequently I think it is the
best. R. J. IVEY.

Johnston County, Dec. 30, 1874.

Messrs. A. C. Sanders & Co.:

Gents: After trying five different
kinds of fertilizer I used the Star Phosphate
and consider it the best. I think it costs
less, if not better, than any I ever used. I
shall use it again. N. L. BARNES.

Johnston County, Dec. 16, 1874.

Messrs. A. C. Sanders & Co.:

Gents: I really think the Star Phosphate
is the best, and I used it, and I know it
is equal to any; and I prefer it to
the Phosphate or any other kind I have used.
J. B. HINMAN.

Harnett Co., N. C., Dec. 30, 1874.

Messrs. A. C. Sanders & Co.:

Gents: I have used the Star Phosphate
in equal quantities with the others, and
with the Star, and can cheerfully re-
commend the Star as equal in all respects
to the others.

Feb. 10-11

E. STEWART.

INSURANCE.

GLOBE MUTUAL LIFE

Insurance Company

OF

NEW YORK.

—

LINY FREEMAN, President

A NDREWS, Vice-President

M. FREEMAN, Secretary.

—

Assets - \$4,506,800.

Surplus - \$445,608.

—

ARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES ISSUED

Reserve Dividend Plan a Special
Feature.

POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE after
annual payments.

Dividends declared annually and paid
in CASH TO

POLICY-HOLDERS.

Agents wanted for Raleigh, Wilmington
and Charlotte, with whom it will be
settled to make by

W. M. HUT-ON,

General Agent for North Carolina,
Jan 10-11

A LABAMA GOLD LIFE

Insurance Company.

HOME OFFICE: 31 ST. FRANCIS STREET

MOBILE, ALABAMA.

ASSETS: \$50,000 00 IN GOLD.

C. E. THAMES, President.

T. N. FOWLER, Secretary.

D. P. FACKLER, Actuary.

ORGANIZED October 8th, 1868.

Insures on all the Approved Plans.

THE ONLY COMPANY THAT PAYS ITS

LOSSES IN GOLD.

V. BALLARD,

No. 40, Fayetteville Street, 2nd Floor,

Jan 20-21 General Agent for N. C.

N O T I C E

Notice is hereby given that application
will be made to the present General As-
sembly to amend an act to incorporate the
North Carolina and Trust Company.

Jan 10-11

ALL KINDS OF

GROCERIES kept at

TONOFFSKY'S.

NOV 23-24

TONOFFSKY'S.

THE DAILY NEWS.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1875.

JOHN W. DUNHAM, Editors.

JORDAN STONE, Manager.

THE DAILY NEWS is the Only Paper in the City of Raleigh That Takes the Telegraphic Reports.

JOB PRINTING.

The News Job Department has been thoroughly supplied with every needed want and with the latest styles of Types, and every manner of Job Work can now be done with neatness, dispatch and cheapness. We can furnish at short notice

BLANKS,
BILL HEADS,
LETTER HEADS,
CARDS, PROGRAMMES,
HANDBILLS, PAMPHLETS,
POSTERS, CHECKS, DRAFTS, &c.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Times says that Senator Merrimon said that Brown ought to apologize to Butler out of regard to his own party, which is injured by his conduct. Impossible that our Senator could have advised any such humiliation. A concession to him would have given him another fiendish triumph, and the party would have lost still more by the degradation. Butler was not hurt, and the party will hardly suffer by the hot haste of a justly incensed man.

It is interesting and satisfactory to see one after the other of the slanders against Southern States and communities refuted. Arkansas is one of the States included by Sheridan as among those overrun by the White League. The Governor of Arkansas had a thorough investigation into the matter and Grand Juries were charged to make presentations when there was foundation. The Grand Jury of Little Rock made a report, and find no foundation for the charges. There was not a single case of the alleged charges of intimidation or murder. The report and Grant's last message ought to be printed in parallel columns. He may not desire the truth, but the Northern mind begins to find it palatable, for peace and harmony are beginning to be as desirable to them as to us.

The Congressional Radical caucus which was held in Washington on Friday night brings some cheer in its result inasmuch as the objects aimed at only developed disagreement among the faithful. The business of the caucus was to prepare a bill sufficiently stringent in its application to Southern affairs, and it did devise one authorizing the President to suppress the writ of habeas corpus in certain cases, additionally increases the election machinery as applicable to the Southern States, and visits with severe penalties all violations of its provisions. But the discussion developed some satisfactory results, for it appears that one-half of those present would not be bound by the action of the caucus.

If the gentlemen do as they declare they will when the vote comes to the House, then the President will have received a check which will bring him to a calmer contemplation of his future, and a conviction of the fact that there is a force that can control him. Congress has been as mad and as wild as the President, but it in its turn has been brought up in its career by an aroused, alarmed and indignant public opinion.

FRIENDLY COUNSEL.
Our neighbor of the Petersburg Index and Appeal, who regards North Carolina with an interest only second to that he entertains for his own Virginia, has been watching the Convention movement with solicitude. He comes to the conclusion that it is now too late for the experiment to be made; "that the mere summons of such a Convention would strengthen the pretense of Grant and the ultra Radicals that revolution was afoot in the South, &c."

There is no such apprehension here, and what opposition there is to the call of a Convention, is on entirely different grounds, connected with questions of internal policy and party integrity. We do not imagine that the quiet exercise of a constitutional right can give occasion for interference in our affairs.

We do not apprehend that we are giving offense to the President by the use of an amply recognized power to better our condition, even supposing that the President had that uncontrolled exercise of authority which the cation of the Index and Appeal would seem to imply. If we must shape our course by our fears, if we must adapt it to the anticipated pleasures of an autocrat, then we are slaves indeed. The President, if he is determined to an absolute power, need not await the action of North Carolina to furnish the pretext.

PETER FRANCISCO.

In our local columns of yesterday appeared a resolution introduced into the Virginia Legislature inquiring into the expediency of erecting a marble slab over the remains of this revolutionary hero.

The impression might be created that he had been neglected by his descendants, or that the State of Virginia was doing tardy justice. We are informed that years ago the Legislature of Virginia voted an appropriation for the same purpose. The resolution was afterwards reconsidered, it being proposed to erect a monument jointly commemorative of the deeds of several of the patriotic sons of Virginia.

The descendants of Peter Francisco, who had designed the performance of this duty, were persuaded to give way to perhaps the more appropriate and incumbent tribute from the State. And so it has never been done.

The Editor of the Landmark (Statesville) has been on a visit to Raleigh, and was an intelligent observer upon the discussions of last week on the usury bill. We quote his remarks to some extent. He gives prominence to the position taken by Mr. Platt D. Walker, and justly, for few gentlemen in the House display so thorough a knowledge of law as ready an application of authorities:

"The passage of the usury bill in the Senate and its probable adoption by the House, places the monetary interests of the State in such a precarious condition as to preclude any action looking to an increase of taxation. The usury bill, which has passed the Senate and is now under consideration in the House, provides that when greater than the interest of 5 per cent, is charged the contract shall be void, and that forfeiture of double the amount of the money loaned shall be recovered by any person who may bring suit for the same. In addition, a penalty is attached, making every violation of the law a misdemeanor, which subjects the offender to a fine of not less than \$100, and not more than \$1,000. This bill has attracted the attention of the whole country, and intelligent business men in every section of the State predict wide-spread distress and bankruptcy in the event of its final adoption."

The friends of the bill are pressing it to a final vote—evidently apprehending the demoralizing effects of the public opinion that is now being directed against it. One strong objection urged against the bill is that it does not apply to National Banks, and that the effect will be to give the National Banks a monopoly in the speculation of money. This objection we heard dismally by the talented and accomplished young member from Richmond, Mr. Platt D. Walker, and his masterly handling of the oration from the floor of the House elicited general comment, and was not answered in the reply by Mr. Pinckney, who is considered one of the ablest lawyers in the House. There is at least a grave doubt as to the application of the law to National Banks. To test the sincerity of the advocates of this bill, Mr. Means offered an amendment providing that unless the previous bill applied to National Banks it should not apply to State Banks and individuals or corporations. This test was not accepted by the friends of the bill, but was the signal for the desperate battle that is now being fought in the House. The discussion on Thursday was spirited, and at times quite acrimonious—only interrupted by questions of "personal privilege." Considerable excitement manifested itself among the non-professional members during the debate on Thursday which may effect a compromise by increasing the rate of interest to 12 per cent—the forfeitures and penalties of the bill remaining undisturbed. From the temper of the House we are satisfied that a more liberal policy will not be entertained—if indeed that will.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.
The Senate has entered upon the consideration of this question, which has been approached with grave consideration and after every opportunity had been given for an expression of opinion by the creditors of the State and by the tax payers. From the latter there has been but one voice, and that was a wish to preserve the honor of the State by any means compatible with its resources. And from the former, if the result of the conference held in this city during the recess is authoritative in its powers, there was a spirit of concession and consideration which lightens the work of adjustment immensely. With debtor and creditor agreed to agree, a termination may at length be reached of that unpleasant and injurious uncertainty which has existed so many years, but which must be terminated at some time or another—the sooner, so much the less disastrously.

In the Legislative report of Monday the different items of indebtedness were specified. We republish them that they may be referred to again in the progress of the discussion upon them. The terms of settlement are such as the State ought to be able to bear, and such as the creditors with a full knowledge of the shattered fortunes of the people ought to be willing to accept. And we see no other prospect of more satisfactory adjustment:

For old bonds \$, issued before the 20th of May, 1861, principal \$5,578, face value in new bonds, \$2,700,450.

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THE DAILY NEWS.

WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 17, 1875.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Elizabeth City had its first skating of the season on the 9th inst.

The registration of voters for the Wilmington city election has commenced.

The snow at Reidsville was two inches deep, and sleighing was the order for two days.

Rev. R. H. Griffith, of Charlotte, has been called to the pastorate of the First Baptist Church of Columbia, S. C.

Shad sold in the Wilmington market at \$1 and \$1.25 per pair, and the same shad will sell in New York at \$2.50.

A negro by the name of John M. idleton froze to death in the county jail of Rockingham on the night of the 8th.

Judge Wilson, of the 8th District, will resume the practice of law in the counties of Stokes, Davidson, Davie and Forsyth.

Judge Eure, of the 1st Judicial District, seems to be a terror to evil doers from the number of convicts arriving at the Penitentiary from that circuit.

Monroe, too, has enjoyed the excitement of a shooting scrap. Mr. Eldred Griffith, a cotton buyer of Monroe, and Mr. M. M. of St. Louis, both received severe but not fatal shots. This resulted from an affair "concerning of cotton."

A distressing tragedy occurred at Goldsboro Saturday, by which a lad by the name of Cleveland Denmark was probably fatally wounded. He attempted to jump on the train while in motion, and falling under the wheels, one leg was entirely cut off and the other so badly crushed that amputation is absolutely necessary.

Wilmington, Feb. 17.—A boy had a big shooting fair on Monday of last week. A young man by the name of J. C. Smathers shot ten times at W. P. Welsh, late Senator from that county, neither of which took effect. The parties were arrested and bound over. It resulted from an affair, "concerning of women."

Robert Brack, a shoemaker of Asheville, recently went to Washington City to obtain patents for three uses of his invention. After his return arriving in the city he became insane. The Asheville *Pioneer* says that he is possessed of considerable mechanical ingenuity, and his models were not without merit. It is naturally supposed that his lunacy was caused by the intense anxiety for the success of his patents.

There is no organ in the country which deserves more sympathy than the Chicago Tribune. It has had a dreadful hard time on the Louisiana business, for in the difficult seat of playing two tunes at the same time it has got them badly mixed up, and you can never tell which tune is coming to the front next. It is most always the one you don't expect to play. After getting over this, it comes an order for a new tune on the Arkansas business. This seems to have broken the crank, for the editor rises to explain as follows: "We have one 'hell' on our hands in the South already. This is the limit demanded by the most orthodox. Louisiana is enough. Are we to organize another 'hell' in Arkansas? Let us get our hands off. Perpetual meddling will only make matters worse. Arkansas is getting along remarkably well, and the executive authorities at Washington better let well enough alone. This will probably be the mature judgment of the President. It is not difficult to recognize the main cause of all this—waste of time, and the malice of inefficiency and prejudice, Attorney-General Williams." That last sentence ought to settle the organ's fate; for the "bad logic and worse law" did not originate with Mr. Williams at all, but were the product of the President's unaided genius. The grinder has his deepest sympathy.—*N. Y. Tribune*.

Mr. Wendell Phillips will not be likely to accept Senator Gordon's invitation to visit the South, and see for himself if the Springfield *Republican* estimates him right. Here is what it says of him: "Knowledge would bring with it responsibility, and that is something which Mr. Wendell Phillips sedulously avoids. It is not in his line; he does not choose to inumber and riposte him. He has no desire to be known. He ascertained the exact truth about the South from personal observation and experience, he would be obliged to confine himself to it in subsequent speeches and letters. He prefers to 'go it blind,' thank you. The country gains in point of rhetoric, and no great harm is done; since the number of his speeches are few, and his audience—Mr. Phillips' friends and warnings is very limited. Here in New England, the great majority of us would soon think of regulating our watches by the aurora borealis of regulating our politicks by Mr. Wendell Phillips."

We have heard of more than one case of the kind. A practical joke is said to have been played on a religious revival and went home much agitated. Her frolicsome and thoughtless companions determined to frighten her, and succeeded beyond their expectations. One of them was dressed in flowing white robes, spreading mustin wings were fastened to her shoulders, and her face was whitened so she looked like a girl's room at the night. The girl awoke to find what she did not doubt was an angel standing by the side of the bed. She screamed in terror, and the other girls ran into the room, expecting to end the exploit with laughter, but she had been frightened literally "out of her senses," and had to be taken to an insane asylum.

Mr. Eaton, the new United States Senator from Connecticut, who was sworn in to his seat Saturday evening, is a small man, with a well-shaped head, is almost bald, his hair being thin and gray in color, and wears no beard of any kind. He was greeted with great cordiality, especially by the Democrats, and took a seat in the second tier of seats between Senators Gordon and Davis, the Democratic side of the Chamber.

At the Westminster Police Court, London, a Mr. Leonard came forward to be sworn. Interrogated, he said he did not believe in God. The magistrate refused to administer the oath; Leonard wanted to affirm after the Quaker fashion; he was again refused. He appealed under an act of Parliament.

A nephew of Stonewall Jackson married a niece of George B. McClellan, at Denver, the other day.

There was a panic in a Paris street over the conduct of a magnificent retriever in front of the window of a dealer in pictures from Asia. He jumped, barked, tried to throw himself through the glass; and he was mad, of course. They were about to kill him, but a philosopher interfered. It seemed to him that all these eccentricities of the dog had relation to a portrait in the window. So it proved. All this was joy at sight of the portrait of a lady. That lady lived in Marseilles, and the dog had been stolen from her house months before. Strange chance to find his way home by the picture placed there casually to exhibit the frame.

The people will inevitably take these Congressional reports on Louisiana and Arkansas as the substance of the whole matter and re-establish their judgment accordingly. To differ it (the question of self-government) now to pass into the control of the Executive is to surrender the oversight of our Federal system, with its wise checks and balances, into the hands of a single individual.—*Bos. Post (Dem.)*

Later news from London contains the gratifying intelligence that Bishop Oldenburger, of New Jersey, is very much improved in health. A telegram received by his daughter, dated London, February 3, says: "The Bishop is well again."

The Danbury *News* says that Boston has at least one man who cannot tell a lie. He is a deaf and dumb pen-nut merchant.

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Mr. Wendell Phillips will not be likely to accept Senator Gordon's invitation to visit the South, and see for himself if the Springfield *Republican* estimates him right. Here is what it says of him: "Knowledge would bring with it responsibility, and that is something which Mr. Wendell Phillips sedulously avoids. It is not in his line; he does not choose to inumber and riposte him. He has no desire to be known. He ascertained the exact truth about the South from personal observation and experience, he would be obliged to confine himself to it in subsequent speeches and letters. He prefers to 'go it blind,' thank you. The country gains in point of rhetoric, and no great harm is done; since the number of his speeches are few, and his audience—Mr. Phillips' friends and warnings is very limited. Here in New England, the great majority of us would soon think of regulating our watches by the aurora borealis of regulating our politicks by Mr. Wendell Phillips."

We have heard of more than one case of the kind. A practical joke is said to have been played on a religious revival and went home much agitated. Her frolicsome and thoughtless companions determined to frighten her, and succeeded beyond their expectations. One of them was dressed in flowing white robes, spreading mustin wings were fastened to her shoulders, and her face was whitened so she looked like a girl's room at the night. The girl awoke to find what she did not doubt was an angel standing by the side of the bed. She screamed in terror, and the other girls ran into the room, expecting to end the exploit with laughter, but she had been frightened literally "out of her senses," and had to be taken to an insane asylum.

Mr. Eaton, the new United States Senator from Connecticut, who was sworn in to his seat Saturday evening, is a small man, with a well-shaped head, is almost bald, his hair being thin and gray in color, and wears no beard of any kind. He was greeted with great cordiality, especially by the Democrats, and took a seat in the second tier of seats between Senators Gordon and Davis, the Democratic side of the Chamber.

At the Westminster Police Court, London, a Mr. Leonard came forward to be sworn. Interrogated, he said he did not believe in God. The magistrate refused to administer the oath; Leonard wanted to affirm after the Quaker fashion; he was again refused. He appealed under an act of Parliament.

A nephew of Stonewall Jackson married a niece of George B. McClellan, at Denver, the other day.

GUANO. | GUANO. | GUANO.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS

ONLY \$38 PER TON.

CAT ISLAND GUANO.

A GENUINE NATURAL GUANO.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

LEACH BROTHERS

Wholesale Grocers,

RALEIGH, N. C.

GUANO. | GUANO. | GUANO.

WHANN'S RAW BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE

This highly successful manure, which,

for many years has been used by the best

farmers in all sections of the country,

and on every variety of crop, is again

offered to the

PUBLIC

as a fertilizer especially adapted to the

wants of those who appreciate the neces-

sity of making their land produce the

highest possible yield.

WHANN'S RAW BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE

is no new or untried manure. It has been before the public for upwards of ten years, and is now recognized as one of the most uniformly reliable concentrated fertilizers in the market. It is manufactured from the best and purest raw materials, every one of which is subjected to the strictest quality control before being put into the fertilizer. In addition to this, every part of its manufacture is conducted under the strictest chemical supervision, so that farmers are thus guarded at every point from any danger of using an inferior article.

Cotton, Corn and Tobacco

WHANN'S PHOSPHATE has produced the most gratifying results, in many instances.

We offer this renowned fertilizer for the coming season, assuring our friends that the same high standard which has always characterized it shall be rigidly maintained.

Agents for North Carolina for the Sale of

WHANN'S RAW BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE

WILLIAMSON, UPCHURCH & THOMAS, RALEIGH, N. C.

WILLING & MCKEE, LENOIR, N. C.

WHITE & SHAW, LOUISBURG, N. C.

HYMAN & DANCY, NORFOLK, V. C.

JOHNSON & CO., WINSTON, N. C.

HOWELL & TANNER, GREENSBORO, N. C.

JAS. SLOAN & SONS, GREENSBORO, N. C.

Read the following opinions of some who have used WHANN'S RAW BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE:

Green Level, Wake County, N. C., Nov. 25, 1874.

THE LEGISLATURE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SENATE.

FIFTY-SIXTH DAY.

FEBRUARY 16th, 1875.

Senate met at 11 o'clock, President Armfield in the chair.

Journal of yesterday read and approved.

PETITIONS.

Mr. Cantwell, a memorial from Dr. J. E. Wyman of Wilmington, proposing to establish a branch Insane Asylum at the Marine Hospital building in that city, for the accommodation of such insane as cannot be taken in the State Asylum, and to be subject to the same control and same charge per patient as the State Asylum. Referred.

Mr. Middle, a petition from citizens of Nash county, making it a misdemeanor to have an unlawful fence. Referred.

Mr. Bell, a petition in reference to the Turnpike at North river and Adam's Creek. Referred.

BILLS.

Mr. Stanford, a bill to amend Battle's Revision. Referred.

Mr. Jernigan, a bill to amend Battle's Revision. Referred.

Mr. Mills, a bill to authorize the Commissioners of Burke to sell lots in town, and a bill to preserve the records of that county. Referred.

Mr. French, a bill to incorporate the Ash Pole Education Company. Referred.

Mr. Busbee, a bill to amend the North Carolina Home Insurance Company. Referred.

Mr. Taylor, a bill to amend the laws of 1873-74, referring to the support of lunatics by counties. Referred.

Mr. LeGrand, a bill for the increase of the State Library. Referred.

Mr. Busbee, a bill concerning Fire Companies. Calendar.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Waring, a resolution to pay P. H. Winston, Jr., the sum of \$50 for acting as Clerk for the Committee to investigate the Underdonk matter, and to pay Wm. M. Shipp \$30, who was summoned before the Committee. Adopted.

RULES SUSPENDED.

Mr. Young called up House bill, paying the contractors of the Marion and Asheville Turnpike Road the sum of \$8,642.

The question was discussed at some length as to the constitutionality of the act under which this work was done.

The bill passed its third reading by a vote of 12.

Mr. Mills called up bill to preserve the records of Burke county. Passed its third reading.

Mr. Cooke called up bill to amend the charter of the city of Newbern.

Tucker, co., opposed the bill. Enough legislation of this character had been done already, enough harm had been done by it, and he hoped the "gentlemanly portion of the Legislature" would vote this bill down. He offered an amendment that the first and second words shall have only one Alderman each. Lost.

Mr. Bell explained the necessity of this bill, and that the most honest citizens of that town asked relief from the oppression that corrupt officials had forced upon them. The last act of the retiring Board of Commissioners in 1874, was to order the burning of the vouchers in the possession of that body in order to prevent investigation.

Tucker, co., moved an amendment that the bill not become law until it shall receive a majority of all the qualified voters of the town of Newbern. Lost.

Mr. Cantwell opposed the bill at some length.

COHARA OR "BRAGG" COUNTY.

The bill to constitute the county of Cohara out of a portion of the counties of Johnston, Wayne and Sampson, came as a special order.

Mr. Busbee's motion to change the name to "Bragg" was considered and adopted.

Mr. Waddell presented a number of petitions from citizens of Johnston county, both for and against the formation of the county. He offered an amendment to the effect that the citizens of Johnston, living in that portion of the county to be cut off, shall vote separately as to whether or not that portion shall be comprised in the new county.

Mr. Waring opposed the establishment of any more counties on general principles.

Mr. Bell opposed the amendment of Mr. Waddell, as should that section be apportioned to the new county and the county still retain its charter it would not be geographically apportioned. He favored the bill.

Mr. Stanford warmly advocated the establishment of the county, as a matter of justice to a poor people, who were now subjected to the great inconvenience of going 30 and 40 miles to attend school, and paid for the same out of pocket.

Mr. Morehead said where new counties were formed with less than 2,000 voters it endangered representation from other portions of the State, and he should vote against all petitions of this character.

Mr. Kerr advocated the new county, as he regretted it had not been named "Bragg," in honor of a man who was born within its limits, and who had reflected credit in the councils of the nation upon the State of his birth.

Mr. Waring opposed the establishment of any new counties.

The amendment of Mr. Waddell was adopted.

The bill failed to pass its second reading by a decided vote, the roll being called.

Adjourned.

HOUSE REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 10 o'clock, Mr. Speaker-Robinson in the Chair.

Prayer by the Rev. Dr. Marshall, the city.

Journal of yesterday read and approved.

Quite a number of petitions were presented and referred to proper committee.

Reports from Standing Committees were submitted by Messrs. Finger, T. A. McRae, Woodhouse and Gough.

Mr. Pinnix, from the House Branch of the Joint Select Committee to examine into the affairs of the Albemarle & Chesapeake Canal Company, reported a recommendation that the Committee proceed to Norfolk after the adjournment to make said examination.

BILLS.

By Mr. Proffitt, a bill to establish a public road from Burnside, in Yancey county, to J. D. English's, in Mitchell county. Referred.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

At the expiration of the morning hour, the consideration of the usury bill was resumed.

Mr. Finger took the floor, and at considerable length argued the necessity of the adoption of Mr. McRae's amendment, and also discussed the bill on its general merits. He referred to the late act of Congress protecting the National Banks from State legislation, &c., and asked if this was not a significant fact that any legislative enactment by this General Assembly could not possibly affect their operations, and if they could not proceed as heretofore in utter defiance of any laws that we could make.

Mr. Dorch followed in favor of the bill, and in opposition to the amendment offered. His remarks were in reply to the legal arguments deduced by the opposition, Messrs. McRae and McRae, also to other considerations offered. He argued at considerable length on the merits of the bill, but agreed that our space is not sufficient to-day, to report the work to be done by contract to the lowest bidder as far as possible.

The Turf—Children Burned to Death.

AUGUSTA, GA., Feb. 16.—The first annual meeting of the Augusta Jockey Club since the war, commenced to day. The first race, mile dash for three year olds, purse \$300, was won by Denver; time 1:49. Second race, two mile dash, for four year olds, purse \$300, was won by Crown Prince; time 3:43.

McConaughay, PA., Feb. 16.—White, Mrs. and Miss Mallett were visiting, their house, with three children, were burned up. The children were locked up in the house.

TOM Scott and President Garrett.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 16.—The correspondence between President Garrett and Col. Scott, has resulted in new hostilities. The Pennsylvania Railroad has taken steps to shut out the Baltimore and Ohio line from the freight and passenger traffic north of Philadelphia over their Jersey Road. This means war to the bitter end. The quarrel involves the freight and passenger traffic North and West and indirectly South.

Reward for His Sentiments.

MONTGOMERY, Feb. 16.—A Northern lady, recently deceased, left Major Thomas G. Jones, of this place, a legacy of \$500 for the great service done the cause of peace and good will between the North and South by his Confederate military organization here last May.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

WHOLESALE CASH PRICES.

DAILY NEWS OFFICE, February 16, 1875.

REMARKS.

The general trade of the city is about the same as yesterday. There were more country people in town and business seemed a little more active.

COTTON.

Receipts yesterday 185 bales. Market opened dull at 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ and closed at the same.

GENERAL MARKET.

BAGGAGE, Domestic 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ b.; yard 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.

COTTON TIES, 8¢.

FLOUR, North Carolina \$7.50.

CORN MEAL, new 96¢ \$1.00.

BACON, N. C. hog round, 15¢.

• • •

Clear Rib Sides, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ b.

Butt C. R. Sides, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ b.

• • •

Butts, 9¢ b.

LARD, North Carolina 16¢.

• • •

Western Hides, 16¢.

• • •

WESTERN Hides, 16¢.

• • •

COFFEE, Prime 10¢.

Good, 22¢.

• • •

SYRUP, S. H. 45¢.

MOLASSES, Cuba, 50¢.

• • •

SALT, Marshall, 22¢.

• • •

CHEESE, Factory, 18¢.

• • •

NAILS, on basis 10¢.

• • •

EGGS, 20¢.

• • •

LEATHER, 80¢, 10¢, 12¢.

• • •

HIDES, green, 7¢ b.

dry, 13¢.

POTATOES, sweet, 7¢ b.

• • •

OATS, sheep, 12¢ b.

• • •

PODDER, 7¢ b.

• • •

WHEAT, baled, good, 75¢ \$1.00.

• • •

CHICKENS, brood, 30¢.

• • •

EGGS, 20¢.

• • •

MEAT, N. Y., 30¢, N. Y., 50¢.

• • •

RAGS, 12¢.

• • •

BEEF, on foot, 16¢.

• • •

BAKED prime, 7¢ b.

• • •

NEW MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—Cotton firm, sales \$71,000 at 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ b.; gross receipts 2,843 bales.

Receipts closed quiet and steady; sales 20,220 bales as full ws.; February 15-22.

March 15-16, 11-12 b.; April 16-18, 10-15; May 1-2, 11-12 b.

June 18-29, 12-14 b.; July 1-16, 14-17; August 17-18, 14-17; September 3-12, 13-16.

Sept. 16-23, 14-17; Oct. 1-18, 17-20; Nov. 1-8, 17-20; Dec. 1-8, 17-20.

Wheat, 10-12 b.; good, 17-20; prime, 17-22.

• • •

LEATHER, 80¢, 10¢, 12¢.

• • •

NEW ARRIVALS FOR

1875. SPRING. 1875.

A large lot ZEIGLER'S Shoes and Gaiters for Ladies and Misses. CANFIELD'S and Burt's popular hand-made

• • •

BOOTS and GAITERS.

for Gentlemen. A splendid assortment of both.

• • •

A beautiful lot of FOX GAITERS, for Ladies and Misses.

• • •

Bleached and Unbleached Shirting, Sheeting and Drilling, all widths, bought at lowest prices before the advance and will be sold low.

• • •

A beautiful lot of FOX GAITERS, for Ladies and Misses.

• • •

SPRING PRINTS.